

# THE PALATKA NEWS and Advertiser.

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Wm. A. RUSSELL, Editor.

## REPORTS OF STATE OFFICIALS.

Sometimes one desires information concerning the State government, and whether should he turn it not to the report of the Secretary of State?

The last report of that official is a somewhat bulky document of 880 pages, and contains the names of the various State commissions, county officers, notary's public, list of automobile owners, and there's over 7,000 of them registered, chauffeurs, of whom 724 are registered, with a list of corporations, foreign and domestic, doing business in this State, of which there are a good many, but we didn't count them.

One serious oversight is the omission of the names of the active executive officers. For example, the names only of the three commissioners composing the State Board of Health are given. It would have been an easy matter to have included the name of Dr. J. Y. Porter, the State Health officer, and to whom any communication would be referred, in the event one of the commissioners had been addressed; that takes time and is lost motion in the machinery of government.

The state has a very efficient Board of Health, with three buildings, each in charge of competent officials, and their names and addresses should have been in Secretary Crawford's report and the same is true of the various other commissioners, the names of the Secretaries and active officials should also appear.

The volume is necessarily a large one, but some of the matter could be weeded out, as we note four or five pages are devoted to a record of the monthly payments of the wages of the janitors and watchmen of the State capital. This could have been bulked in a total of a few lines. In what way is the public interested in the statement that John Hawkins was paid \$50 a month, and that fact stretched out for 24 months, each month being named for the bi-monthly period represented. It could have been boiled down into two lines, in each case instead of twenty-four.

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE OKCLAWAHA.

The editor of Dixie says:

While I rejoice in the greatness of all the plans of betterment and improvement all throughout the State and in the neighboring cities of our common wealth, there is one project that is about to be consummated that I believe is greater than anything else that has received governmental favor and patronage.

This subject is especially very dear to me, because I have known so many hundreds—I may say even thousands, of the good men, women and children in this contemplated territory.

I refer to the project that is about to receive the governmental blessing and approval through the army board of engineers making the Okclawaha river, from the St. Johns to Lake Dora, an open United States governmental waterway with all of the attendant blessings arising thereunder.

The project is about consummated, a favorable report is about due, and congress, for good and sufficient reasons, will appropriate, demonstrate and consummate the full ends of this great proposition.

The board of army engineers will recommend from the St. Johns, for one hundred and seven miles down the Okclawaha, and through the chain of Lakes Griffin, Harris, Eustis and Dora, a sixty foot in width straightened channel at a depth of not less than six feet.

This will open up the wonderful lake region of middle Florida, which can compare in beauty, color and environment of surroundings, with any of the most brilliantly noted lakes of the old world.

The lands that will be reclaimed or put into cultivation along the shores of the wonderful Okclawaha will stimulate more investment, immigration, permanent settlers and productive results than any project of its kind that was ever considered for Florida prospects. It is one of the great assets of the State of Florida. It will open up the middle of the State for one hundred and seven miles to commercial and tourist transportation, and it will bequest to the future a reduced schedule of freight rates that will greatly assist the people in the many counties contiguous thereto in reducing very materially the high costs of home living.

This Okclawaha project was first commenced in 1835, when the government appropriated \$10,000 to assist the United States government in reaching its frontier outposts with supplies during the Indian War. It was then even considered a governmental navigable waterway.

However, it slumbered along until it received a fresh impetus at the hands of the brilliant Confederate veteran, then congressman, General Robert Bullock, of Ocala. He again forced congress to take notice that this waterway should receive its full

measure of assistance from the United States government.

The project again lagged until the citizenship surronc, the cluster of lakes in the center of Lake county again grew strong in their demands for the project to be carried to the farthest point of navigation for the good of the many thousands of settlers along and contiguous to the banks of the sinuous Okclawaha.

This crooked river was practically impassable because of its snakelike devious windings, and it was, notwithstanding that, used as an attractive Florida river trip as far as Silver Springs, in Marion county.

From thence southward, the route had been abandoned from about 1880 on account of the hidden risks that boats would have to undergo in the tortuous channel.

In fact, the obstacles were so bad and pronounced, that at some given points, crafts would travel westward and then follow back eastward and practically attain the same starting point separated by only a few hundred feet of marsh and mud river bottom.

I am proud to record the fact, though, that all of these conditions have been settled for a conclusive and speedy betterment of this waterway.

Evangelist Barton at Jacksonville last Sunday took for his sermon topic, "Escaping hell, yet missing heaven." And yet there seems to have been no provision made for this class here or elsewhere.

Palatka's talking about having a home-coming week or something of the sort—to get the prodigal sons back, presumably—St. Augustine Record. Yes, and we'll have plenty of veal for 'em, too.

Frank A. Walpole has sold the Manatee Record and retired from all newspaper work after twenty-one years in harness. He is red-headed and his work has sometimes given evidence of the fact, but we will all miss him just the same and hope for his success in "vulgar trade."

The London Times says of President Wilson that he is "gradually imparting to the American form of government a smoothness and flexibility it had hitherto lacked."

And the Times given other expressions of admiration for the president for the degree of leadership he has attained during the first half of the first year of his administration. This is not alone the impression abroad, but is the conclusion of the vast majority of citizens of our own country who have been watching his work in Washington. The final passage of the tariff bill by the Senate and the fact that it is in full accord with the views of the president is an achievement quite unprecedented in the history of this country.

The new congressional redistricting law seems to be giving the press and politicians of the state a great deal of trouble. The average paper is convinced that the legislature made a mess of it. But did it? Let us see. The law means exactly what it says. "This act shall take effect at the expiration of the present terms of office of the Congressmen now serving from this State." The terms of office of present Congressmen expire March 4, 1915. One from the First State at large, one from the First one from the Second and one from the Third Districts. Would a law which deprived these men from representing certain counties comprising a district for which they were elected be effective? Could the law rob them of a part of their districts? And if it did make the attempt, would it be a good law? Scarcely. The new redistricting law is all right. It means exactly what it says, and it says exactly what it means. It means that new Congressional districts have been created to become the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of Florida when the present men serving from differently constituted districts have filled the terms for which they were elected to represent those districts. The legislature did know exactly what it was doing, and it did exactly as it intended to do. Those papers and the politicians jumped to their conclusions; they should have waited until they had read the law.

When Everybody Gets Tired, If everybody is to be tired, what will some of our music literature or anything else not produced and placed in convenient tabloid form for going? No chamber thought has come upon the horizon in years than the picture of what this globe will be when the first business man and the third business woman have ranged wearily, faddily, snatchingly over it, hand to hand, for a quarter century or so.—New York Tribune.

Even Worse. He hasn't don't you know that it is unwise to postpone a wedding? She—I can't help that. My dressmaker is ill, and I'm afraid it would be more unwise if I were to go and get married before having all the clothes I want made while my father is still willing to pay for them.

Escaped. Sister, sit the phone—Where is Herr Braun? Little Sister—Oh, I got up to open the door for Fido and he slipped out at the same time—Flegende Blatter.

Howing. Sister, sit the phone—Where is Herr Braun? Little Sister—Oh, I got up to open the door for Fido and he slipped out at the same time—Flegende Blatter.

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## SENT HIMSELF BY MAIL.

One Use to Which the Parcel Post in England May Be Put.

An Englishman wished to reach a customer living in a remote part of Batham, one of the suburbs of London, and it was very urgent that he find him quickly.

Knowing nothing of the locality, he called at St. Martin le Grand to consult a directory. Stating his case to a clerk, he was amazed to learn that he could be sent to the address by parcel post by paying a fee of three pence a mile. The gentleman had never heard of such a thing, and it is said that very few in England know that it can be done.

Accepting the offer, the gentleman was placed in charge of a messenger familiar with all parts of the city and was soon on his way. The boy carried a printed slip on which was written a description of the "parcel" in charge, under the heading, "Article required to be delivered," and before leaving the customer's house both the customer and the gentleman were required to place their signatures on the paper.

The limit in weight for anything delivered by parcel post in England is generally understood to be eleven pounds, but there is one clause which reads, "A person may be conducted by express messenger to any address on payment of mileage fee."—Argonaut.

## BOUCICAULT'S PROFITS.

The Playwright's Fame Clung to Him Better Than His Riches.

Dion Boucicault received £300 for his share in the authorship of "London Assurance." The way in which he spent that sum was an indication of things to come. He bought two horses, a cab and seven new coats. His extravagance reached a climax over "Babli and Bilon," produced at Covent Garden in August, 1872. The money was found by Lord Londesborough, and Boucicault (with him) Manches was under contract to produce something that might be called dramatic.

What was produced was a gorgeous and inelegant spectacle, with red lobster recumbent at the bottom of the sea, Boucicault, who had run up bills to the extent of £10,000 or so, did not stay for the production, but betook himself abroad. All that persists of this magnificent fiasco is the boys' chorus, "Spring, Spring, Beautiful Spring," which was retained almost by chance.

But Boucicault was better known by his Irish dramas that are fresh today, as "The Shaughraun," "Arrah na Pogue," "The Colleen Bawn" and the like. By these he became rich and famous, but his fame clung to him better than his riches.—London Post.

## No Landlubber.

Young Jack Tabbs has only been in the navy for a few months, but there is not a more enthusiastic sea dog in the whole of his majesty's service. He recently made application for and received the usual leave and proceeded to London and his mother's house.

Mrs. Tabbs lives on the third floor of a house in Chancery, and when he arrived at her address he stood in the doorway and howled up the stairs: "Mother, aloft there! Jack's come home! Open the window!"

"Why, Jack, my dear," cried the old lady from the landing, "whatever's wrong with the stairs?"

"Stairs," cried the weather worn tar, with ineffable contempt. "What do I know about stairs? Just you open the window and lower a rope to the main deck, and be quick about it!"—London Express.

## Females.

Our women have all experienced vicissitudes of fortune. "Females," like the rest, has had its day. Chance introduced it under the guise of "female" and Shakespeare used it a few times instead of "woman." But it was the early novelists who clothed it with respectability by making all their women "females." So exceedingly respectable had it become in the time of Dr. Johnson that Fanny Burne called the princess royal "the second female in the kingdom." Even so late as the publication of Tennyson's "Princess" Mrs. Browning was able to write with perfect propriety that the poem dealt with "a university attended by females." Then decadence set in till now no shred of respectability is left to it.—London Standard.

## Near Fame.

A young man, constant in his attendance in a cafe where the art students congregate in Paris, sat in his usual corner and surveyed the scene.

"Who is that chap?" asked a visitor. "Is he a painter or a sculptor, or what?"

"Oh, no; none of those," said a bald head. "He has a most engaging and important calling—he is the brother of a poet."—Saturday Evening Post.

## Good Security.

Miligan—If I be after having security equal for what I take away will you thrust me till next week? Sands (the grocer)—Certainly. Miligan—Well, then, sell me two or three hams an' kape aw ay till I come agin—Puck.

## An Unreasonable Man.

"I should think you would like him." "Why?" "He has done so much for you."

"I know he has, but he wants me to acknowledge it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## From Her Standpoint.

Elsie—I didn't know he could afford to give you such an expensive engagement ring. Egeria—He couldn't—but wasn't it dear of him?—Life.

## Despondency.

Is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. For sale by all dealers.

## A Complex Problem.

"Do you think worry makes a man bald headed?" "It should," replied the man who gives every question cautious consideration, "whether you get bald because you worry or you worry because you are getting bald."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The "Smart Aleck" Is Seldom Popular

By HOLLAND.

HUMOR is always enjoyable. But it must be funny. The joke that hangs fire is a failure even under the most advantageous circumstances. When sprung with the wrong background it is worse than a failure—it is a tragedy.

Advertising is a serious matter. It costs money and is designed to make money. It is no place for jokes, no place for witlessness, no place for the "smart Aleck." The jest that will "go" when delivered orally with a sparkling eye and a contagious smile will often fall flat when these accessories are lacking. Cold type is a severe trial for attempts at merriment.

The wise advertiser will be chary of efforts at humor. The quip that causes a smile in the humor column would be likely to sound silly in an advertisement. And even if it provoked a guffaw it would not sell goods.

**BUSINESS IS BUSINESS. ADVERTISING IS BUSINESS.**

## ONE OF ERIN'S FAIRIES.

A Tricky Chap Is Ireland's Little Old Man, the Leprechaun.

The story of the boy who was exhibited throughout Scotland as a genuine Irish leprechaun leads one to ask what exactly a leprechaun is, for, of course, each variety of fairy has its special characteristics.

The leprechaun is peculiar to Ireland and is in the form of a little old man, by profession a maker of brogues, and any one capturing him can induce him by threats to reveal where his wealth is hidden.

But no one yet has laid hands on that wealth, for if you take your eye off the leprechaun for as much as a second he has the power of vanishing, however tight you may hold him. And his ingenuity in making you glance away is always successful.

Only once did that ingenuity fail, and even then the treasure escaped untraced. A careful peasant, proof against all temptations, kept his eye on the little brogue maker until the money was revealed in a field of ragwort. But he had no bag. So he tied his garter round the particular plant under which the money was hid and went to fetch one, only to find on his return that every ragwort in the field was adorned with a red garter.—London Chronicle.

## FATHER OF ALL HOT SPRINGS.

Carlsbad's Famous Sprudel and Its White Robed Priestesses.

The Sprudel is the most ancient of all Carlsbad's fountains, the father of all hot springs, and still pours forth the greatest flood of all.

It rises like a geyser in its basin, a steaming, spouting column an inch and a half thick and from six to thirteen feet high. Around it stand priestesses, the spring girls, dressed in lovely white waterproof uniforms. They fix the drinking cups at the ends of poles and catch the water as it comes fresh from the earth's heart.

The geologists call Carlsbad's fountain virgin or volcanic water. They have their sources in no rainfall sinking to fill subterranean reservoirs. Created in those glowing inner laboratories of mother earth, the water here leaps to light and air for the first time.

Pagan memories seem to stir in one at the thought. It becomes easy to believe that the springs bring from recesses where it has lurked hidden since creation some magic, unspoiled, primeval energy and that the cheerful, smiling German peasant girls who toll so tirelessly are captive woodland creatures serving forces more ancient than the gods.—Harper's Magazine.

## Eating Crow.

Although the use of the expression "to eat crow" in a metaphorical sense, meaning to eat one's words, may well have dated from the time of Noah, when the bird was first looked upon as unclean and not fit to serve as food for man, it seems to have arisen from the old tale of the officer and the private. A soldier, having shot a tame crow belonging to one of his officers, was discovered by the owner with the bird in his hand. Seizing the private's gun, the officer commanded him to eat the bird as a punishment. With the firearm pointed at his head, the soldier fell to, but no sooner had the officer laid aside the gun than the culprit grasped it and compelled his superior to join in the distasteful banquet. The private was court martialed the next day, and when he was asked by the examiners what had occurred he replied, "Nothing, except that Captain Bank and I dined together."

## Suspicious.

Ted—You don't seem to be as friend ly with him as you used to be. Ned—No; I'm rather suspicious of him. He borrowed some money from me the other day and paid it back.—Judge.

## Followed the Lead.

Teacher—Where do we obtain coal, Freddie? Freddie—From the coal beds, miss. Teacher—Right! Now, Jimmy, where do we obtain feathers? Jimmy—From feather beds, miss.

## Conscience.

Sunday School Teacher—What is conscience, Tommy? Small Tommy—It's what makes a fellow feel sore when he gets fussed out.—Chicago News.

## Her Preference.

"Yes, I enjoyed the voyage," said Mrs. Twickenburg, "but on the whole I think I prefer terra cotta."—Christian Register.

## ADHESIVE TAPE.

Did You Ever Think How Useful It May Be in the Home?

A little forethought will provide adhesive tape for many emergency uses in the household outside of the sick room. Labels for bottles and jars can be made of it, since the name is easily printed in ink, and the whole label may be removed with no effort when it is outgrown. A hot water bottle can be mended with adhesive tape; in fact, any rubber hose or container may have its life prolonged by it. Even a three cornered tear in a cloth or dark dress becomes invisible when pressed in place over a small square of it.

If any tacks are not at hand when the window shade is pulled off it back strongly and neatly. "And when I have a corn or a tender spot on my foot," said the trained nurse who suggested some of these uses, "a little patch of adhesive tape is a great comfort and protection from chafing." A binding strip of adhesive tape is invaluable for sheet music that is much in use. Manuscripts, too, can be fastened together at the top with a broad strip of it.

Band of adhesive tape are splendid for training plants, such as ivy or other vines, against a house foundation, for fastening rose bushes or to make vines to the supporting frames or for any use in the garden when string or wire would cut the tender, growing stalks.—New York Tribune.

## AUCTION SALES.

Elisha Yale Held the First One in England in 1700.

The first auction sale in England was held in 1700 by Elisha Yale, who had been governor of Madras and who adopted that plan for selling the East Indian wares he had brought home. The sale attracted wide attention and was so successful that others immediately adopted the plan.

Before the close of the eighteenth century England began to place a tax on auction sales, and at times these duties have ranged as high as 5 per cent. In 1845 the tax was repealed, but a charge imposed on the license to be taken out by all auctioneers. The abuses at auctions, caused by combi nations of brokers to bid up the offer ings, led to the adoption of stringent regulation.

In American auctioneers of a certain class have also been guilty of many impositions on the public. Fake "auction sales" of alleged bankrupt stock of merchandise, "fire sales" and similar schemes have long been used to impose on the credulous. At many such sales the auctioneer has conferred credit in the crowd who start the bidding and continue it until some legitimate bidder has offered a price that affords the promoters a handsome profit. The imposition of heavy fine and prison sentences has discouraged this class of auctioneers in most sections.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## A Thousand-year-old Castle.

Tauworth castle, which has had a thousand years of checked existence stands on the site of a Saxon fortress, built by a daughter of Alfred the Great, which was formerly the seat of the kings of Merca. It will be familiar by name to all readers of Scott, who has made famous

## Physical Geography.

The following answer was recently given in a geography examination in reply to the question, "From what direction do most of our rains come?"

Most of our rains come straight down, but some of them come sideways.

## Told One Truth.

He (during the quarrel)—Then, by your own account, I didn't tell you a single truth before we were married. She—You did one; you said you were unworthy of me.—Boston Transcript.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and certify him to be perfectly reliable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDO, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Postmaster: Send free, Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Blind Swimmers.

The man who is unfortunate enough to lose his sight or to be born blind is, says a medical authority, severely handicapped on dry ground, but he can, if he is a swimmer, find his way easily enough in the water. Blind people generally have a keen sense of hearing, and they can steer themselves in the water by sound as well as an ordinary man by sight. If they are swimming toward a certain point in the water from time to time will enable them to reach it with unerring accuracy. This fact has been proved by some interesting experiments. A race between blind men and ordinary swimmers on a lake resulted in a victory for the former. Normal swimmers lose much time in raising their heads for the purpose of keeping their eyes on the winning post. This also prevents them from concentrating all their attention on speed.—Exchange.

## Roses For Restoring Hair.

Roses form the chief ingredient in what is probably the earliest recipe for a hair restorer on record. According to Pliny, "wild rose leaves reduced into a liniment with bear's grease make the hair grow again in most marvelous fashion." Pliny also recommends "ashes of roses as serving to trim the hairs of the eyebrows." Roses figured prominently in several old time strong drinks, such as rosa solis, which consisted of rosewater mixed with aqua vitae and flavored with cinnamon. The favorite morning draft among Elizabethan roisters was "rosa solis, to wash the moultrains out of a moody brain."—London Chronicle.

## Sorry For the Overworked Artist.

"Henry," said his sister at the breakfast table the morning after, "you shouldn't ask that young artist to work so hard when he and a party of your other friends visit you."

"Huh?" replied brother, coming out of a postmortem reverie of the big band. "You needn't try to deny it. I listened at the door awhile, and some one was always asking the poor artist to 'draw three' or draw some other number of pictures. At least you should have been satisfied to have him draw one at a time."—Kansas City Star.

## MODERNIZED THE ANGEL.

Mounted on Ball Bearings, It Now Acts as a Weather Vane.

There are many kinds of angels ranging in style from those we read about in the Bible to those who bring out talent on the stage. It has remained, however, for a writer in the American Machinist to discover a new type of the seraphic assortment. This angel is "ball bearing" and entirely unlike the common or garden variety of angels. It stands on top of the famous tower known as the Campanile di San Marco, in Venice, and swings to the wind like a weather vane.

The statue of the angel San Marco, which surveyed the old city of Lagunes since the sixteenth century, was found but little damaged among the ruins after the collapse of the tower. It was repaired and now stands again on the lofty height, but is supported in a very different manner from the old, for it now rests on modern ball bearings.

This method of mounting allows the statue to be turned around a vertical axis by the wind, so that it swings automatically into such a position that the angel always presents the smallest surface to the wind or storm. If one considers that the large wings of the angel, which are eleven feet high project straight backward, it may be imagined that the difference of the wind pressure is considerable, whether the wind blows against the small front surface or against the side exposing the large face of the wings.

## The Sausage.

The sausage dates back to the year 897. It has been asserted that the Greeks in the days of Homer manufactured sausages, but this prehistoric mixture had nothing in common with our modern product. The ancient so-called sausage was composed of the same materials which enter into the makeup of the boudin of the French market and the blood pudding of the French Canadian. The ancient sausage was developed in the stomachs of goats. It was not until the tenth century that sausage made of hatched pork became known. It was in or near the year 1500 that, thanks to the introduction into Germany of cinnamon and saffron, the sausages of Frankfurt and Strasburg acquired a universal reputation.

## He Had Been There.

"Can you direct me to the best hotel in this town?" asked the stranger who, after sadly watching the train depart, set his satchel upon the station platform.

"I can," replied the man who was waiting for a train going the other way, "but I hate to do it."

"Why?"

"Because you will think after you've seen it that I'm a liar."—Chicago Record Herald.

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## The Swiss Navy.

Centuries before Germany was to be reckoned with as a sea power Switzerland possessed a fleet equipped for warfare. Eight hundred years ago, on all the larger Swiss lakes, armed galleys were maintained by the rival cantons. Skilled shipwrights had to be imported from Genoa for the construction of these vessels, some of which carried crews of 500 men or more. The largest of these flotillas was maintained on the lake of Geneva, when the inhabitants of Geneva were at war with Savoy. Since the neutrality of Switzerland has been guaranteed by the powers there has been no need for war vessels on the lakes. The Swiss, however, possess a mercantile navy which carries a considerable amount of trade over the 342 miles of navigable waterways in the republic.

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